# ERGONOMICS PROGRAM Lesson Guide #14



## OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this topic you will be able to:

- Describe the purpose of the Navy's Ergonomics Program.
- Define ergonomics.
- Identify the elements of the Ergonomics Program.
- Define work site analysis.
- Describe training requirements for the Ergonomics Program.

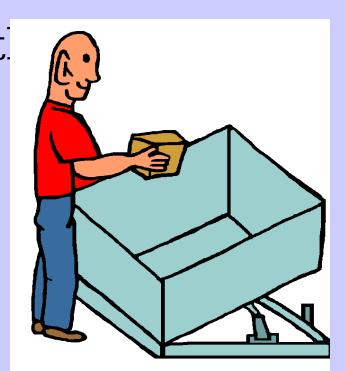
- This program seeks to prevent injuries and illnesses by applying ergonomic principles to identify, evaluate and control ergonomic risk factors for WORK RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS (WMSD's)
- These factors pose biomechanical stress to a worker's body as a consequence of posture and force requirements, work/rest regiments, repetition rate or other similar factors.

- Includes physiological and physiological factors
- Examples of physiological WMSD's include
  - repetitive and prolong static activities
  - forceful exertions
  - awkward postures
  - excessive vibration from power tools or vehicles
  - workstations lacking adjustability
- Examples of physiological factors
  - heat
  - cold
  - other environmental extremes
  - shift work or extended work schedules

 Ergonomics is the study of work and workplace design in relation to the physiological and physiological capabilities of people

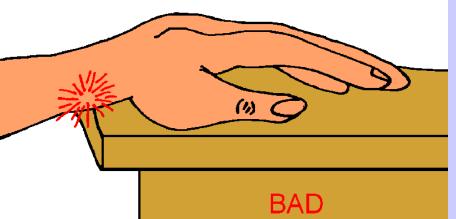
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- WMSD's are disorders of the musculoskeletal and nervous systems, occurring in upper or lower extremity and the spine
- These injuries also include Cumulative Trauma Disorders (CTD)
  - CTD is any combination of stresses applied to the body over a period of time from which adequate recovery does not occur.
- Two types of CTD's
  - repetitive stress and repetitive motion injuries (typing, using a screw driver,
  - sustained position injuries caused by sit
     standing in one position for long periods of time

- Ergonomics Program Overexertion injuries (macrotrauma) is divided into two
  - categories sprains and strains
    - frequency of heavy lifting
    - pushing
    - pulling
    - carrying of heavy objects
- Examples of WMSD's
  - tendentious, tenosynovitis, bursitis
  - hand arm vibration syndrome, vibratory white finger
  - back strain, carpal tunnel syndrome
  - tennis elbow, golfer's elbow, trigger finger



- Navy ergonomics program elements are:
  - Management commitment
  - employee involvement
  - work site analysis
  - hazard prevention and control
  - medical and case management
  - training
- Case management is an important element of

#### ergonomics

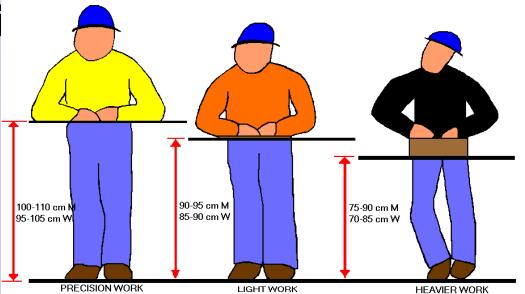
- staying closely involved and informed after injury
- assisting employee in recovery and return to work
- both for well-being of employee and control of cost

- Management Commitment and Employee Involvement
- Management Commitment
  - Aggressive and coordinated actions to prevent WMSD's to control claims and costs
  - provides resources and motivation force necessary
- Employee Involvement
  - identification of existing and potential hazards
  - development of effective abatement
- A properly trained worker is the cornerstone of a successful in-house program.

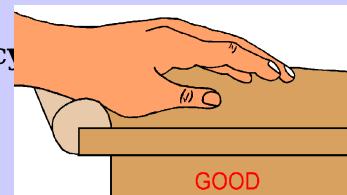
- Ergonomics Program Methods to involve employees
  - Properly training safety and health committees to review analyze problem areas and recommend corrective actions to management
  - Worker based ergo teams, with proper training
  - Technically qualified staff
  - Commanding Officer involvement
  - Aggressive, comprehensive, and integrated program to manage and control compensation claims, ensuring proper review, processing and administration by cognizant personnel offices

- Work site analysis shall include:
  - part involved
  - nature of injury/illness
  - time of day
  - frequency
  - severity
  - physical location
  - cost of CTD cases
  - description of job(s)

- Worksite analysis shall include (Cont):
  - absenteeism
  - personnel turnovers
  - fitness and age of worker
- USE Appendiand 23D



- Correcting ergonomic problems include
  - process elimination
  - engineering controls
  - substitution of materials/tools/equipment
  - improved work practices
  - administrative controls
    - lifting restriction
    - adjustment of work-rest cy
    - slowing work pace
    - job rotation



- Ergonomics Program NOTE: Activities shall not use back support belts or wrist splints as personal protection devices in the prevention of back or wrist injuries.
- These devices are considered medical appliances, and must be prescribed by a credentialed health care provider who shall assume responsibility for medical clearance, proper fit of the devices, and treatment, monitoring and supervision of the wearer.

#### TRAINING

- Ergonomic definition and concepts
- CTD and back injury prevention
- Varieties of CTD and causes
- Ergonomics of hand tools
- Equipment design
- Proper maintenance of facilities, equipment, and tools
- Risk factor identification/perform analysis
- Effective case management
- Safe and unsafe ergonomic behaviors of employees
- Basic structures of the body, how they work, how they are affected by ergonomically related disorders
- Benefits of team approach

- TARGETED TRAINING
  - Anatomy and physiology to explain how the back works
  - Biomechanics of lifting and lifting techniques
  - How to avoid back injuries
  - Weight control and physical fitness
- Activities shall determine training requirements for MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS, EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROFESSIONAL STAFF, HEALTH CARE ROVIDERS, FACILITIES
- NAVOSHENVTRACEN offers a one week <u>NAVY</u> <u>ERGONOMICS PROGRAM (A-493-0085)</u>

### REVIEW AND SUMMARY

